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tinence of urine, viz., in 77 cases eight failures. It is always the suggestion and not the hypnotism that cures in this cerebral orthopedics. Voisin reports a case of mania and another of lypemania favorably modified by hypnotic suggestion, and later three cases of hysterical insanity. This method must henceforth take an honorable rank in therapeutics. Psychologists and alienists will be especially interested in cases VIII—XVI, both inclusive. The work as a whole is serious and purely practical, but we are less convinced of the efficacy of hypnotic suggestion in the class A 1 and in B throughout (above) than of A 2—5, where its efficacy seems well established.

L'hypnotisme et les états analogues au point de vue médico-légal. GILLES DE LA TOURETTE. 1887, 534 pp.

The author of this valuable work was lately an interne in the Salpêtrière, and is now lecturer on legal medicine, and is full of acknowledgments to Charcot and Brouardel. Liebeault reported in 1880 that out of 1014 persons tried, all but 27 were hypnotized. Many signs, such as ready perspiration, habits of unquiet sleep and of dreaming, anaemia, neurotic diathesis, especially hysteria, have been said to indicate those adapted to hypnosis. Of all the hypnotic states, lethargy is the state most favorable to rape, as shown by many criminal cases. Hypnotic education may be in the line of suggested movements, hallucinations, or of acts. Suggestion, which is best in the somnambulant state, becomes more and more irresistible, and the most outrageous crimes can be done by as well as upon the subject. Not only does resistance gradually grow impossible, but even memory of crimes both done or suffered is often irrecoverably lost on waking sometimes, especially if the suggestion that they be so forgotten is made. All this is the more alarming if acts can be suggested mentally without word or sign, as is so often claimed, but which the author deems not proven. Suggested amnesia may be partial and one may recall and perhaps confess a suggested crime and forget the suggestor. Retroactive suggestion may be made in such a way that the subject believes himself to remember acts or crimes committed, or robberies or outrages suffered, which have not occurred. A crime may be suggested to a hypnotized subject to be done hours, days, or even weeks in the future, and the subject then awakened. But at the appointed time the act is spontaneously done, and in some cases entirely forgotten. The problems what is the state of the subject in the interim between the suggestion and the act, and what at the time of the act, are as important for determining the question of responsibility as they are difficult to solve. Natural somnambulism is often one of the first symptoms of hysteria, and somnambulists make excellent hypnotic subjects. If, in the dissociation of senses thus caused, a somnambulist or hypnotic subject falls from a height and is killed, life insurance companies should not interpret it as suicide (which vitiates policies), for it was not intentional. Hypnotism is as valid an exculpation from criminal intent as insanity, although the former on account of its brief duration is more easily simulated. Yet if the subject knows his malady he may be culpable if he takes no precautions and crime is done. Somnambulism is a dream in action, as *e. g.*, in the case of a nun who dreamed the friar of the convent had slain her mother, rose in her sleep, found and stabbed him. These states are nearly always partial sleep, or sleep of the unused senses. Although the degrees of resistance to suggested acts vary greatly with

the subject, the state, the act, mode and force of suggestion, etc., resistance, at least in a subject often hypnotized, can be generally overcome, and even contradictory suggestion accepted with short interval and little objection. Suggestion may even be automatic or self-made. Most cases of supposed death and reanimation are cases of lethargic hypnotism. The second or induced state in cases of dual personality is generally prolonged hysterical somnambulism. Hypnotism is a most valuable agent in the treatment of hysteria in all its forms and complications, and even in hysterical insanity as well as paralyses and cramps. As an anaesthetic agent in surgical cases, despite the great success of Esdaile with 300 cases in the "mesmeric hospital" at Calcutta, and the many amputations, confinements, etc., its efficiency is demonstrated, but chloroform is preferable. "Suggestive medicine" illustrates the power of the imagination, teaches us how truly efficacious relicts and incantations have been, and should be applied with success in certain cases by regular practitioners. Hypnotism is also the best test or revealing agent of hysteria. With such temperaments extreme results may be reached at once, in some cases even suicide. For all crimes and accidents the hypnotizer should be held legally responsible.

One chapter is devoted to quack magnetizers and their advertisements, and argues that travelling exhibitors of the phenomena of hypnotism like Hansen and Donato should be restrained by law, and details many evils arising therefrom. The chief crime due to hypnotism that has thus far come before the law is rape; but as simulation is one of the most characteristic traits of hysteria, it is possible that these may be based on either false or suggested ideas. Finally, an addition to the French code punishing rape in unconscious states is demanded.

This work is on the whole the best thus far written on the forensic aspect of hypnotism. Its material, however, is arranged on no plan, and with very little method, and bears every mark of haste and immaturity.

Étude de la mémoire dans ses rapports avec le sommeil hypnotique. Dr. A. DICHAS. Paris, 1887, 122 pp.

This thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Bordeaux is a brief systematic study of the phenomena of memory that appear in the hypnotic and post-hypnotic states. According to Dr. Dichas, a complete act of memory consists of three principal phases: 1. The reproduction of a previous state of consciousness, *i. e.* an illusion of memory; 2. the rectification of this illusion by a real state of consciousness; 3. the localization in the past. Of these, the first, which necessarily implies the registering and conserving of the original impressions, is the only essential one. In normal memory, "all reduces itself," in the words of M. Taine, "to the creation of an illusion which is immediately contradicted and rectified." In the hypnotic state, on the other hand, the recall of the image, or the illusion, alone occurs, not the rectification. In its place there is an hallucination which finds its explanation in the fact that the automaton alone acts in hypnosis. The author reports many interesting cases of hypnotic subjects observed at the hospital of St. André in Bordeaux. From the study of these and other cases he draws some interesting conclusions. The phenomena of double consciousness are not, as Ribot thinks, to be explained by supposing two memories existing